

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

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**COMMUNIST AGGRESSION  
AGAINST  
THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM**

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Saigon, July 1964

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

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Introduction: The determination of the Republic of Viet-Nam to fight until victory has been won against Communist aggression.

Evidence: Evidence of the Communist aggression against

**COMMUNIST AGGRESSION**

Annexes to the White Book which are included in this volume comprising the **White Book** and memoranda of the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam as well

**THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM**

Annex: Mission in proof of the Co-Cong machinations of the 1964 Game of Death.

These annexes are not included in this present book which is an abridged version of the White Book and intended for a wider public. Those readers requiring a more complete documentation are requested to consult the White Book itself and the Annexes to it.

A further publication will shortly be issued to illustrate how, despite Communist aggression, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has already achieved substantial results in the execution of its social and economic programme.

Saigon, July 1964

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Signed July 1964

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<b>Annexes:</b> The 34 annexes referred to in this volume comprise the texts of statements and memoranda of the government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, as well as letters to the Secretariat General of the International Control Commission from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission in protest at Viet-Cong machinations of the 1954 Geneva Agreement.	
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INTRODUCTION

## INTRODUCTION

## ASIA'S FINAL BATTLE

Ten years after the Geneva Agreement of 1954, Communist aggression in South-East Asia is once again an acute problem. The attention of the world's capitals is turning now towards this strategic area and, with the future of world peace in mind, the question is being asked whether the peoples of Viet-Nam and Laos are about to fall victim to the grasp of Communist imperialism.

The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam is well aware of the key rôle of Viet-Nam in South-East Asia in the face of this danger to world peace.

« The war in Viet-Nam is Asia's final battle » was the emphatic statement made by Dr. Phan-huy-Quat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam when he spoke in Washington on June 4th, 1964. « Should misfortune decide that the Free World lose this battle, such last bastions as India and Japan would retain little strategic value. Trouble spots will spring up and spread rapidly even on the American continent itself. »

This sombre assessment indicates the supreme importance which the government of the Republic of Viet-Nam attaches to the struggle in which it is now locked against Communist aggression and in which not only the freedom and national independence of Viet-Nam are at stake but also the peace and stability of the Free World in the South-East Asian area. It is furthermore an appeal to international vigilance in the face of the bad faith and perfidiousness of the Communist imperialists for whom treaties and international agreements are but scraps of paper, valueless except where they can be made to serve Communist interests.

## **Hostilities have never ceased in Viet-Nam**

Striking examples of this are the flagrant and continuous violations by North Viet-Nam of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 which set the seal on the war in Indo-China.

Ten years ago the Communists of North Viet-Nam solemnly signed these Agreements accepting thereby the partition of Viet-

Nam and imposing the heavy yoke of red imperialism on half the population.

Hostilities in Viet-Nam have not ceased at any time since 1954. In fact, the Communists have all along maintained a state of clandestine war and now there is open aggression against Free Viet-Nam and its people, very seriously threatening the peace of the area.

Throughout the last ten years the Communists in Hanoi have given increasingly flagrant proof of their treason to the national cause.

#### **Communist aggression**

Trampling under foot the solemn agreements which they signed at Geneva, the « controllers » in Hanoi have fomented, directed and ceaselessly supported an immense campaign of subversion against the Republic of Viet-Nam and its population. In this they have always been directly aided by the other Communist countries, particularly Communist China.

This campaign is, of course, characterised neither by an open declaration of war, a territorial invasion, nor a frontal attack by a uniformed army; neither by a naval blockade nor aerial bombing by an enemy from outside. It is of a type far more dangerous than all these — sometimes insidious, sometimes violent; sometimes overt, at other times concealed. It comprises an intense false propaganda, frequent acts of sabotage, terrorism and guerilla warfare, incessant infiltration by troops in disguise and by trained cadres, and the secret importation of arms and war material.

On the political plane a so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South » was invented in order to give the impression of the existence of a movement of national liberation and to conceal more easily North Viet-Nam's direct participation in the aggression.

It is under cover of this fictitious Front that the Communist elements carry out their aggressive and subversive activities in South Viet-Nam. Day and night they sow fear and insecurity in the rural areas, indiscriminately attack the civil population and the security forces, systematically sabotage charitable institutions, projects of economic and social development, places of religious worship, schools and hospitals.

A number of criminal attacks have been made on the lives of members of the International Control Commission in Viet-Nam and against educational and medical centres sponsored by the United Nations.

Moreover the forces of the so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South », using its secret bases in South Viet-Nam,

fights a perpetual guerilla war against the army of the Republic of Viet-Nam. On occasions this war has been waged openly by whole battalions of regular Viet-Cong troops armed with the most modern weapons such as recoilless 75 mm guns, 7.92 mm. Maxim anti-aircraft guns.

In the demilitarized zone at the 17th parallel the Hanoi authorities are constantly indulging in repeated acts of provocation, thus creating a lasting tension and endangering peace in this zone.

Many military installations have been constructed illegally along this temporary military demarcation line in the northern demilitarized zone; these serve as staging camps on the infiltration routes leading to South Viet-Nam and as bases for any future invasion of South Viet-Nam.

All these activities are in direct contravention of the 1954 Geneva cease-fire agreement.

They are aimed at extending the Communist grasp to the rest of Viet-Nam — a first step in the seizure of the whole of South-East Asia with its vast resources, in pursuit of the Communist plan of expansion throughout the world.

#### **Meddling by the Communist countries**

Far more serious is the moral and material support consistently and openly supplied by the other Communist countries to North Viet-Nam in its campaign of aggression and many-sided subversion against free Viet-Nam.

This foreign intervention constitutes an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the nation — a serious violation of the letter and the spirit of the Geneva Agreement and of the United Nations Charter.

It is particularly the aid from Communist China that has daily increased the murderous violence of this aggression.

Evidence exists that considerable sums of money, large amounts of arms and equipment of every kind are sent secretly from the Communist countries to South Viet-Nam where they supply and equip the forces of the so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South ». The governments of the Communist countries have frequently acknowledged publicly the existence of this aid.

General Liang-Pi-Yeh, Deputy Director of the Political Branch of the Chinese Army, clearly stated in Hanoi on May 5th, 1964 that, what he called the oppressed nations and peoples « must reckon with armed struggle to assure victory in their revolution... We support whole-heartedly the armed struggle of the people of South Viet-Nam. »

The Peking Government gives tangible proof of its aggressive policies by supplying increasing quantities of the latest types of heavy arms made in Communist China, arms such as the 75 mm recoilless guns, 90 mm anti-tank bazookas, 7.92 mm heavy machine guns for anti-aircraft use and 7.62 mm machine guns. These weapons have greatly increased the fire power of the Communist troops in South Viet-Nam.

The documents published in the annex to this White Book give proof of the scale and variety of the assistance supplied by North Viet-Nam and the other Communist regimes to the so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South ».

This outside assistance has of late grown to such proportions that subversive activity in the form of guerilla warfare has now in fact become a war of aggression supplied overtly from outside.

#### The international verdict

The International Control Commission for Viet-Nam in its Special Report of June 2nd, 1962 to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference adopted the following findings of its Legal Committee :

1. « Having examined the complaints and the supporting material sent by the South Vietnamese Mission, the Committee has come to the conclusion that in specific instances there is evidence to show that armed and unarmed personnel, arms, munitions and other supplies have been sent from the Zone in the North to the Zone in the South with the object of supporting, organising and carrying out hostile activities, including armed attacks, directed against the Armed Forces and Administration of the Zone in the South. These acts are in violation of Articles 10, 19, 24 and 27 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam. »

2. « In examining the complaints and the supporting material, in particular documentary material sent by the South Vietnamese Mission, the Committee has come to the further conclusion that there is evidence to show that the People's Army of Viet-Nam has allowed the Zone in the North to be used for inciting, encouraging and supporting hostile activities in the Zone in the South, aimed at the overthrow of the Administration in the South. The use of the Zone in the North for such activities is in violation of Articles 19, 24 and 27 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam. »

(Special Report of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, June 2nd, 1962, page 7).

This authoritative and irrefutable verdict represents a solemn condemnation of the North Vietnamese Communist régime for its

subversive activities directed against the Republic of Viet-Nam. It is a legal verdict of uncontested validity which has had considerable international repercussions despite fruitless North Vietnamese denials.

No nation which values peace should in future remain indifferent to the universal danger of Communist aggression.

Thus the final communiqué of the South East Asia Treaty Organisation Conference issued in Manila on April 15th, 1964 recognized that substantiated and documentary evidence exists to prove that the campaign organized against the Republic of Viet-Nam is « directed, supplied and supported by the Communist régime in North Viet-Nam, in flagrant violation of the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962 » and that « the defeat of the Communist campaign is essential, not only to the security of the Republic of Viet-Nam, but to that of South-East Asia. »

#### The Viet-Cong — Enemies of the people

Despite this international condemnation, the Communists in Hanoi continue to pursue their policy of aggression, thus prolonging the war in South-Vietnam. By so doing they reveal themselves to be virtually the enemies of the Vietnamese people, subserviently carrying out Peking's warlike, expansionist policies.

Moreover, the "campaign managers" in Hanoi have no longer the convenient excuse of fighting a "liberation war"; on November 1st, 1963, the South Vietnamese people were delivered from the tyranny of the former régime — a revolution which paved the way for a period of freedom and true democracy in accordance with deep, popular desires. Hanoi's propaganda also alleges that the war is in fact caused by American intervention — an allegation which is utterly groundless.

The verdict of the International Control Commission is conclusive on this subject. It has established beyond doubt the responsibility of the totalitarian Communist imperialism of North-Vietnam for the subversion and aggression undertaken against the Republic of Viet-Nam, whose Government has been obliged to seek help from friendly powers to deal with it.

This invaluable moral and material aid from the government and people of the United States of America has no other aim than to help Viet-Nam preserve its independence and freedom. The Vietnamese Government has on many occasions solemnly declared that, as soon as Communist aggression ceases in Viet-Nam, it will be the first to request the cessation of American military aid.

In its letter of December 9th, 1961, to the International Control Commission the Vietnamese Government emphasized the tem-

porary and purely defensive nature of the aid which it had been obliged to request in exercising its legitimate right of self-defence as recognized by international law and enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

The Prime Minister of Great Britain, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, speaking in his capacity as co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, emphasized to the British House of Commons on April 18th, 1964, that the American involvement in South-Vietnam was neither an interference in the country's internal affairs nor a contravention of the 1954 Geneva Agreement. It was taking place at the request of the Vietnamese Government and was aimed at repulsing Communist subversion originating from North-Vietnam.

It is clear that the Hanoi authorities alone are responsible for the tension and continuing state of war in South-Vietnam. It is therefore up to them alone to re-establish the peace which they have violated. It is they who must stop their campaign of aggression and subversion directed at the Republic of Viet-Nam, and pursued in spite of the ceasefire decreed by the Geneva Agreement; it is they who must withdraw their armed forces, their trained cadres and their arms from South-Vietnamese soil.

#### **The Government of South-Vietnam is resolute**

The Government of South-Vietnam, for its part, is fully aware of its task and its just cause in fighting for the survival of Viet-Nam and the safeguarding of world peace and freedom against Communist imperialism.

It is also well aware of the immense difficulties to be overcome in the bitter struggle against a formidable and perfidious Communist enemy, whose aggression has been planned well in advance — an enemy skilled at exploiting dissensions between States, who, by countless machiavellian manœuvres, is constantly manipulating and distorting the truth.

While maintaining their military pressure on South-Vietnam, the Hanoi authorities are at present making desperate efforts to push through the political aims of their expansionist plan.

They are actively attempting to present the so-called «Front for the Liberation of the South» to world public opinion as the legitimate representative of South-Vietnam when in reality it is well-known to be a fictitious organization set up on paper by the Communist Lao-Dong Party in October 1960 purely for its own purposes.

Moreover the Communist countries are deploying their entire propaganda machine in order to push through a systematic campaign of defamation directed against the Republic of Viet-Nam

and the government of the United States of America. This campaign aims to confuse international opinion not only as to the true situation in Viet-Nam but concerning the disinterested nature of American aid. These manœuvres are designed both to discourage and sow doubts in the minds of the American people in their commitment to fight for the preservation of freedom in South-East Asia and to win acceptance for a neutralist solution for South-Vietnam. By proposing the neutralization of South-Vietnam the Communist imperialists seek nothing less than to exploit to their own advantage in Viet-Nam their profitable experience in Laos.

It is with the utmost vigour that the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam denounces these treacherous Communist manœuvres. The Government rejects categorically a bogus neutralist solution for South-Vietnam since this would aim at transforming it rapidly into a Communist State. It emphasizes that none of the activities of the so-called «Front for the Liberation of the South» because it is a mere Communist invention, are in conformity with the will of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese Government solemnly restates its determination to fight Communist aggression with every force at its disposal until the aim has been attained of preserving the independence and freedom of the 14 million Vietnamese living south of the 17th parallel.

It is convinced of the justice of the cause which it defends because it does not stand alone in this long and arduous battle against Communist imperialism; it is supported constantly, both morally and materially, by an ever-increasing number of friendly powers.

The Vietnamese people are deeply grateful to the peoples of all those nations, especially the United States, who are aiding them unconditionally in this hour of crisis in their history. Their aid is of inestimable value and is marked by the supreme sacrifice of all those men who, in defending the standard of freedom, have fallen on the field of battle. In this common battle the effective and selfless support of friendly peoples is an immense encouragement to the Vietnamese people in their own efforts to fight Communism in this, the final battle in Asia — the battle to preserve its own independence and the freedom of the peoples of the world.

It is with the aim of seeing peace and freedom triumph in this area of the world that the government of the Republic of Viet-Nam offers this White Book. It contains documents of unimpeachable authenticity illustrating the war-like and expansionist aims of Communist imperialism in the world.

## EVIDENCE OF COMMUNIST

## AGGRESSION AGAINST

## AGGRESSION AGAINST

# THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

# THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

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## I — POLITICAL SUBVERSION

### A. — STATEMENTS AND INSTRUCTIONS OF THE COMMUNIST REGIME IN NORTH VIET-NAM

#### a) Overthrowing the legal government of South Viet-Nam

1. Resolution of the Third Congress of the Lao-Dong Party, September 5th to 10th, 1960.

« The immediate task of the revolution in the South is to overthrow the dictatorial clique now in power in South Viet-Nam and to set-up a democratic government of national coalition in South Viet-Nam. »

(Nhan Dan No. 2379, September 23rd, 1960 — official daily of the Lao-Dong Party).

2. Statement by Truong-Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao-Dong Party :

« The aim of this struggle is to destroy the Government of the South by means of the National Liberation Front and to install in its place a democratic government. »

(Hoc-Tap, August 1961 ; official monthly organ of the Lao-Dong Party).

3. Resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Fatherland Front of North Viet-Nam (controlled by the Lao-Dong Party) March 18th to 20th, 1963 :

« To mobilise the entire population for this struggle against the Americans and the South Vietnamese authorities ; to step-up the movement of solidarity between North and South with the aim of liberating South Viet-Nam. »

#### How are the Lao-Dong Party instructions carried out ?

##### Some instances :

1. Setting-up of the National Front for the Liberation of South Viet-Nam (N.F.L.S.V.) in 1960.

Document found on the body of a Viet-Cong cadre on the Ban-Me-Thuot front on August 16th, 1961, containing written instructions, dated January 26th, 1961 :

« In implementation of the decision of the Third Congress of the Lao-Dong Party, the N.F.L.S.V. was set up to unify the revolutionary struggle, to overthrow the U.S.-Diem régime, to establish a popular government of democratic union and bring about the peaceful reunification of the country. The revolution for the liberation of the South would never succeed if the Party (i.e. the Lao-Dong Party) were not directing it. »

2. Setting-up of the « People's Revolutionary Party » (P.R.P.) in December 1961.

Broadcast by Hanoi Radio, January 19th, 1962 :

« The Conference of the South Vietnamese delegates trained in the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, meeting at the end of December 1961, decided to set-up the P.R.P. of South Viet-Nam and approved the party's program of action. The immediate aim of the new party is to unify and direct the workers, peasants and all South Vietnamese compatriots in the struggle to overthrow imperialism and feudalism represented at present by the U.S.A. and the Ngo-dinh-Diem clique of American stooges, and to liberate South Viet-Nam and form a democratic government of broad national union. »

b) North Viet-Nam's Support for the « Front for the Liberation of the South »

1. Directives of the Lao-Dong Party :

« Our southern compatriots in their struggle must not only rely on their own strength but can also count on the active support of North Viet-Nam and the socialist countries. »

(Hoc-Tap, January 1963).

2. Statement by Nguyen-chi-Thanh, Commander-in-Chief of the people's militia of North Viet-Nam :

« We have appealed to the South Vietnamese people to reject Diem, to fight the Americans, to reject peaceful co-existence with the U.S.-Diemists and to pursue the Revolution without respite. We believe that the building of a powerful North Viet-Nam and the revolutionary movement of the South Vietnamese people are two closely interconnected factors which complement each other. The entire people of North Viet-Nam and of the socialist camp stand shoulder to shoulder with the southern people ; for them the Revolution in the South is their revolution ; it is the common cause of world revolution. »

(Hop-Tap, July 1963).

3. Statement by Ton-duc-Thang, chairman of the Fatherland Front :

« We are firmly convinced that the peoples of the world will continue to step-up their moral and material aid to the people of South Viet-Nam ».

(At a conference in Hanoi, October 20th to 23rd, 1963).

1. Radio HANOI TRUYUMPHANT BROADCASTS  
a resolution of the Conference of the Workers and Peasants of the South Viet-Nam in support of the Communist Party of the Czechoslovakia

Evidence of this support

Activities and demonstrations in North Viet-Nam on behalf of the N.F.L.S.V. on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the setting-up of the so-called « Front » (December 20th 1963).

1. Appeal issued on October 2nd, 1963, urging the inhabitants of the North to aid their southern compatriots :

« We appeal to all compatriots to understand more fully their responsibility as Northerners towards the revolutionary struggle in the South. »

2. A resolution passed by a conference held in Hanoi from October 20th to 23rd, 1963, and attended by Communist organisations from various countries, established December 20th, 1963, as the « Day of Solidarity of the Workers and People of the World with those of South Viet-Nam. »

3. Week of Struggle (December 15th to 22nd, 1963) against the American Imperialists and for the stepping-up of production in support of the southern compatriots, organised by the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front.

4. Every person (cadres, officials, military personnel, peasants and workers) is obliged to surrender one day's pay per month as a contribution to funds designed to finance the struggle against South Viet-Nam.

5. Contributions demanded from the population : according to Radio Hanoi on December 30th, 1963, these exceed one million « Dong », the equivalent of 2,500 tons of rice.

6. Delegations of the « Liberation Front », equipped with passports issued by the Hanoi authorities, have been sent to various Communist countries in search of aid (cf. letter No. 776 of February 27th, 1964 from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission to the International Control Commission, at Annex No. 4).

## Evidence of aid and support from communist countries

### B. — COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' INTERFERENCE

Statement by Liu-Shao-Chi, President of the People's Republic of China in Hanoi on May 8th, 1963 :

« The Chinese people have decided to support unswervingly the patriotic struggle of the people of South Viet-Nam... The Chinese people resolutely support the entire Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle ».

Statement by Le-Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao-Dong Party, at a meeting of the Party Central Committee in December 1963 :

« China has consistently aided our people during the building of socialism in the North ; she has warmly supported the revolutionary fight of our compatriots in the South. »

1. Radio Peking, in a broadcast on February 17th, 1964, quoting a resolution of support for the so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South », put by Chien-ta-Wei, head of the Communist Chinese delegation, on February 13th, 1964 in Budapest to an international Communist meeting for so-called « student solidarity with the people and students of South Viet-Nam » :

« To mobilise the students of every land to supply to the students of South Viet-Nam substantial and material aid, including arms. »

(cf. Letter No. 1017 of March 13th 1964 from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission to the International Control Commission at Annex No. 5).

2. « ... the Communist aggression of South Viet-Nam receives ever-increasing external support, in the form of armaments and war material, funds and technicians, from the Communist countries, particularly Communist China. »

(cf. Letter No. 2072 of June 2nd, 1964, from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission to the International Control Commission at Annex No. 9).

3. Broadcast from Radio Hanoi of December 24th, 1963, concerning aid from the Communist countries to the so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South » :

« East Germany has supplied goods and medicines worth 320,000 marks ; Hungary and Mongolia respectively 100,000 forints and 170,000 tugzhniks worth of medicines each. Other countries of the Communist bloc have also offered or promised material and financial aid. »

(cf. Letter No. 0776 of February 27, 1964 from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission to the International Control Commission at Annex No. 4).

## II — ARMED SUBVERSION

## 1. The Establishing of Bases in North and in South Viet-Nam

<sup>—</sup> Article 18 of the Agreement on the

## Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam:

« With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the establishment of new military bases is prohibited throughout Viet-Nam territory ».

## Mao-Tse-Tung on Strategy

«Guerrilla bases are strategic bases for the sustaining of guerrilla warfare with its strategic task of supplying and reinforcing its own forces and of repulsing and destroying the enemy.

« Fighting with no rear areas is one of the peculiarities of this type of guerilla... This war could not continue nor develop without a base. These bases serve as rear areas for the guerilla ».

Su-That (Truth) Edition Hanoi, 1960.

### **Specific instances of armed subversion**

### a) Military Bases in North Viet-Nam:

New military bases have been established, thanks to Sino-Soviet aid:

- The military base of Ho-Xa, 3 miles from the northern demilitarized zone: one airfield and 11 heavy artillery and anti-aircraft gun positions.
  - The military base of Con-Co, on Tiger Island.
  - The completely modernised naval base of Haiphong, whose capacity has been trebled with direct access opened to warships.
  - Air bases at Gia-Lam, Cat-Bi, Huu-Cung, Vinh, Ha-Co, Na-San, Thai-Nguyen.

A great many Soviet and Chinese military technicians, using their own supplies of material, have helped the Communist authorities in Hanoi to build-up a navy and a military air force, neither of which they possessed in 1954. They have even served as instructors to the regular North Vietnamese army, particularly at the guerrilla warfare training camps at Xuan-Mai (Ha-Dong Province), Son-Tay, Ben-Quang, and Minh-Khai (Vinh-Linh) where armed units are formed before being sent to South Vietnam.

b) Viet-Cong bases on the national territory:

Communists from North Viet-Nam maintain secret transit, supply and training camps on the territory of the Republic of Viet-Nam, especially in frontier areas.

Some of these secret Viet-Cong bases, destroyed in operations during the first months of 1964, include:

- In March 1964. Destruction of the secret V.C. bases at Kim-Binh and Le-hong-Phong, during Operation « Binh-Lam II », mounted in the « Ara Salour » region (Binh-Thuan, Binh-Tuy, Lam-Dong Provinces) against the Cuu-Long V.C. battalion.
  - On April 5th, 1964. Destruction of the V.C. supply base « A.20 » established in the Morpang region during Operation « Binh-Tri » (Kontum Province).
  - On April 13 th, 1964. Destruction of the secret Viet-Cong base of Duong-Minh-Chau during Operation « Chinh-Nghia 29 and 31 » mounted at Tay-Ninh against the 56th Viet-Cong regiment.
  - On April 27 th, 1964. In Quang-Ngai Province, during Operation « Quyet-Thang 202 », destruction of the important Viet-Cong base of Do-Xa, in which the Headquarters of the Viet-Cong Interzone 5 was concealed.

## 2. Fresh Outbreak of Hostilities in South Viet-Nam

Article 11, paragraph 3, of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in South Viet-Nam:

«From such time as the cease-fire becomes effective in Northern Viet-Nam, both parties undertake not to engage in any large-scale offensive action in any part of the Indo-Chinese theatre of operations...».

Instructions from Hanoi to launch a general offensive against the army of the Republic of Viet-Nam:

«The Central Committee of the Lao-Dong Party, through the intermediary of its delegate for South Viet-Nam, has ordered the revolutionary forces throughout the southern region to launch a general offensive and to strike rapidly and hard in order to keep pace with developments in Laos and elsewhere in South-East Asia. Instructions from the Central Committee are to sever the enemy supply lines and disrupt their communications. Then it will be easier to annihilate them and seize power».

(Broadcast by the Voice of the National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam, July 6th 1961).

## Some instances

4.3.1

The Viet-Cong (V.C.) forces continue to launch large-scale attacks against military installations, centres of administration, hamlets and villages in South Viet-Nam. Considerable forces have been deployed for these attacks, sometimes exceeding several regular battalions at once; they are armed with modern weapons supplied by the Communist countries and far in excess of normal guerrilla equipment. Some typical cases are:

### Ambushes

- January 11th, 1964. An ambush laid at Khe-Chua, Thuy-Ban village in Quang-Tri Province for a South Vietnamese civil police patrol from Ben-Hai.
- March 18th, 1964. An ambush laid in the vicinity of Ba-Tri, Kien-Tuong Province in the Mekong Delta, for a government army unit engaged in re-stocking an outpost.
- May 3rd, 1964. Ambush laid on National Highway No. 1 between Hue and Quang-Tri for an International Control Commission jeep returning from a visit to Phu-Bai.

### Attacks

#### Company-size attacks

- July 24th, 1964. Attack on Suoi-Kiêt strategic hamlet in Binh-Tuy Province; 3 V.C. companies deployed.
- August 21st, 1963. Attack on an outpost and three strategic hamlets near Duc-Hiep, Quang-Tin Province; 3 V.C. companies deployed.
- November 24th, 1963. Attack on the Hiep-Hoa training centre in Duc-Hue district of Hau-Nghia Province; 3 V.C. companies deployed.

#### Battalion-size attacks

- July 21st, 1963. Attack on the capital of Kien-Thien district and on Ninh-Hoa outpost, south-east of Kien-Thien in Chuong-Thien Province; 2 V.C. battalions deployed.
- August 31st, 1963. Contact made with Viet-Cong battalions No. 90, 80, 25, 95 and artillery battalion No. 300 in the Dai-Loc area, south of the provincial capital of Quang-Ngai; 5 V.C. battalions deployed.
- November 4th, 1963. Attack on the Civil Guard post at Ba-Cung (An-Giang Province); 2 V.C. battalions deployed.
- January 17th, 1964. Contact made with Viet-Cong battalions 536 and «Cuu-Long», during Operation «Phuong-Hoang I» in Kien-Hoa Province; 2 V.C. battalions deployed.  
(cf. Annex Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15).

### 3. Illegal infiltration into South Viet-Nam of

**arms and war material of communist origin.**

a) Article 17, paragraph (a) of the Agreement

on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam :

« With effect from the date of entry into force the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet-Nam of any reinforcements in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war material... is prohibited ».

b) « ... The list of arms, war material and equipment seized from the Viet-Cong is firm evidence of the direction by the Communist authorities in Hanoi, assisted by the other Communist countries, especially China, of the campaign of aggression and subversion against the Republic of Viet-Nam ».

(Extract from letter No. 0370 of January 29th, 1964 from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission to the International Control Commission).

### Selected evidence

The principal Communist arms and munitions seized in South Viet-Nam between June 2nd, 1963 and the end of April 1964. The list is still incomplete :

1. Of Communist Chinese origin :

— 75 mm and 57 mm recoilless rifles .....	6
— Ammunition for 75 mm and 57 mm rifles, rounds.	283
— 80 mm and 60 mm mortars .....	3
— Bombs for 60 mm mortars .....	183
— 90 mm Bazookas .....	1
— P. 38 automatic pistols .....	1
— Rifles .....	2
— Sub-machine guns .....	2
— 7.92 Maxim 08 machine guns .....	6
— 7.62 light machine guns .....	2
— Ignition fuses for 60 mm mortar bombs .....	150
— MP.82 fuses .....	142
— 27 mm grenade throwers .....	3
— 7.92 machine gun ammunition, rounds .....	100,000

2. Of Soviet origin :

— Mossin Nagant carbines .....	15
— Rifles .....	168
— Automatic pistols .....	1
— Grenades .....	5
— Rifle ammunition, rounds .....	160,000
— Sub-machine guns .....	6

3. Of Czech origin :

— 7.62 K.50 sub-machine guns .....	52
— Rifles .....	42
— Light machine guns .....	4
— Sub-machine gun ammunition, rounds .....	14,000
— Grenade throwers .....	1
— 3.5 mm anti-tank rockets .....	1
— 60 mm mortars .....	1

4. Arms and ammunition modified by the North Vietnamese Army:

— Modified MAT.49 pistols .....	24
— 12.7 mm machine guns .....	2

(cf. Annex Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15).

4. Illegal incursion into South Viet-Nam of  
cadres specially trained in North Viet-Nam  
and of regular units of the North Vietnamese  
communist army.

Article 27 of the Geneva Agreement :

« The signatories of the present Agreement and their successors in their functions shall be responsible for ensuring the observance and enforcement of the terms and provisions thereof. The Commanders of the Forces of the two parties shall, within their respective commands, take all steps and make all arrangements necessary to ensure full compliance with all the provisions of the present Agreement by all elements and military personnel under their command.

« The procedures laid down in the present Agreement shall, whenever necessary, be studied by the Commanders of the two parties, and, if necessary, defined more specifically by the Joint Commission ».

Evidence of infiltration by cadres and military personnel from North Viet-Nam

Instances are :

The case of one Tran-ngoc-Son, leader of a Viet-Cong guerrilla section, captured on December 27th, 1962, in Zone D (Phuoc-Thanh Province) by government forces.

Training in North Viet-Nam. At the Thuong-Tin Training Centre (Ha-Dong Province, North Viet-Nam) underwent a special course of political and military training for cadres due to be sent to South Viet-Nam; special training was provided in sabotage and espionage activities and in guerrilla warfare.

Infiltration Route. On April 2nd, 1962, Tran-ngoc-Son's group, comprising 102 trained personnel organised into 3 sections, left in 4 Molotova trucks in a southerly direction as far as Dong-Hoi. On April 12th, 1962, the group forded the river Ben-Hai at the western extremity of the demilitarized zone, entered Laotian territory and continued its march along paths adjacent to the Laotian-South Vietnamese frontier. On April 27th the group entered Thua-Thien Province (South Viet-Nam) and left there 24 trained men. The remainder reached Quang-Nam Province on April 28th and Kontum on May 4th where they left behind 44 trained personnel. The remaining 32 men were in Pleiku Province on May 29th, then, travelling on Highway 19, they entered Cambodian territory, and moved from there towards War Zone D.

The case of 2nd Lieutenant Tran-dat-On, who surrendered to the Tay-Ninh provincial authorities on March 18th, 1963.

Infiltration Route. Left the Xuan-Mai Training Centre (North Viet-Nam) on February 7th, 1962. Together with his No. 18 V.C. Company, he arrived on Laotian soil on February 10th. In March he reached War Zone D and thence central South Viet-Nam.

Activities. No. 18 Company was defeated at Duc-Hue in July 1962 and then re-formed into two companies. Tran-dat-On was promoted Section Leader of No. 1 section of C. 286 Heavy Weapons Company. In January 1963 he was ordered to Binh-Hoa-Thon to conduct a contingent of recruits to the Duong-Minh-Chau secret base. He deserted and reported to the Bau-Co outpost on March 18th, 1963.

(Cf. Annex Nos. 16 and 17).

**Illegal incursion into South Viet-Nam  
of cadres trained in North Viet-Nam and  
of regular units of the North Vietnamese  
communist army (Contd.)**

Truong-Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao-Dong Party and Party theoretician; from his book «The Resistance Will Win», Chapter 9, published 1947, English edition 1960.

«In these regions (the Mekong Delta and the coastal plain of Central Viet-Nam) experience has taught us that, to avoid disintegration, our troops should quickly abandon their uniforms, combine with the people, distribute a part of their arms to them, organise militia forces, arm the entire people...».

Statement by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, February 20th 1964:

«Not only is there very serious infiltration into South Viet-Nam from North Viet-Nam, but also there is increasingly serious infiltration from North Viet-Nam into Laos».

**Further examples of infiltration**

— The case of 2nd Lieutenant Nguyen-hong-Thai, who surrendered to the Son-Ha district authorities in Quang-Ngai Province on September 14th, 1963.

— Information supplied.

1. He had been taught a tactic known as "internal subversive warfare". An official body, headed by Le-Duan, First Secretary of the Lao-Dong Party, had been set-up to develop this type of warfare.
2. Hanoi reckoned to be in a position to assure support for these subversive activities over a period of 7 to 15 years. The plan foresees first of all the conquest of the provinces of Kontum, Binh-Dinh, Quang-Ngai and part of Quang-Nam.

— The case of Captain Nguyen-van-Do, who surrendered on October 23rd, 1963, at Ben-Don, in Darlac Province.

— Background. Underwent a course at the Infantry Officers Training School at Son-Tay (North Viet-Nam), at which Major Tran-ngoc-Dan, who surrendered on February 11th, 1963, had been an instructor. Transferred to No. 338 Regiment, he was put in charge of training at Xuan-Mai Camp of No. 406 Group (also known as H.26) made up of 124 artillerymen, ranging from company sergeant-major to captain, all due to be sent South.

— Infiltration Route. H.26 Group left Xuan-Mai on July 4th, 1963 and passed through Vinh-Linh, Ha-Tinh, Dong-Hoi, before reaching Quang-Tri. It crossed the river Ben-Hai and entered Thua-Thien Province (South Viet-Nam), continuing its trek on Laotian territory before re-entering South Viet-Nam in Quang-Nam Province; the river Srépok was reached on October 15th, 1963, after travelling along the frontiers with Laos and Cambodia.

— The case of Captain Tran-xuan-Vy, captured at Tay-Ninh on December 29th, 1963.

— Training in North Viet-Nam. Attended a course of military and political training at the Xuan-Mai Training Camp, in Ha-Dong Province (North Viet-Nam).

— Infiltration Route. Left the Xuan-Mai Training Camp for Ha-Tinh on June 6th, 1961, travelling by military vehicle along Highway No. 1.

— Entered Laos on Highway No. 12. Trekked for ten days on Laotian soil, using mountain tracks, before reaching the town of Tchépone.

— Entered South Viet-Nam at Quang-Nam Province.

— After 111 days on the move, reached the Viet-Cong Zone D (Phuoc-Thanh Province) on June 27th, 1961.

— Activities. Posted to the political section of Viet-Cong Regiment No. C.56 in order to train cadres in psychological warfare and counter-espionage.

(cf. Annex Nos. 17, 18 and 20).

5. Violation by the Viet-Cong  
of the statute relating to the  
demilitarized Zone.

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The Geneva Agreement of 1954 on the  
cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam  
— the Demilitarized Zone.

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Article 5 : « To avoid any incidents

which might result in the resumption  
of hostilities, all military forces, sup-  
plies and equipment shall be withdrawn  
from the demilitarized zone within  
twenty-five (25) days of the present  
Agreement's entry into force ».

Article 6 : « No person, military or  
civilian, shall be permitted to cross the  
provisional military demarcation line  
unless specifically authorised to do so  
by the Joint Commission ».

Article 7 : « No person, military or  
civilian, shall be permitted to enter the  
demilitarized zone except persons con-  
cerned with the conduct of civil  
administration and relief and persons  
specifically authorised to enter by the  
Joint Commission ».

1. Summary of cases Some specific cases  
during 1962

1. Summary of cases where the Statute relating to the  
Demilitarized Zone has been violated by North Viet-Nam.

	1962	1963	1964
— January	18 cases	65 cases	72 cases
— February	27	87	74
— March	34	98	45
— April	68	71	24
— May	103	42	98
— June	81	48	
— July	95	69	
— August	68	89	(See Graph)
— September	39	78	
— October	73	85	
— November	105	78	
— December	113	74	
TOTAL .....	824 cases	884 cases	

2. One of the chief infiltration routes used by the North Vietnamese Communist authorities for the despatch of personnel and war material to South Viet-Nam passes through the mountainous region to the west of the Demilitarized Zone and through Laotian territory.

Between September 1962 and April 1963 two regiments and nine battalions of Viet-Cong regulars used this route to infiltrate into South Viet-Nam.

3. In the Demilitarized Zone the military establishments and installations clearly aim to

- provide increased facilities for routing reinforcements of men, supplies and arms to the Communist forces in their war of aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam;
- provide bases for attack within the Demilitarized Zone, as well as supply points on South Vietnamese soil in the eventuality of a direct invasion of or extensive operations against the Republic of Viet-Nam.

These therefore constitute extremely serious violations of the Statute relating to the Demilitarized Zone as defined in the Geneva Agreement of 1954 on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam.

(Extract from letter No. 2832 of August 29th, 1963 from the Vietnamese Liaison Mission to the International Control Commission. cf. Annex No. 22).

**6. Communist atrocities and acts of terrorism in South Viet-Nam.**

The Geneva Agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam :

Article 10 : « *The Commanders of the Forces on each side, on the one side the Commander-in-Chief of the French Union forces in Indo-China and on the other side the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army of Viet-Nam, shall order and enforce the complete cessation of all hostilities in Viet-Nam by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel of the ground, naval and air forces.*

Article 19 : « ... *The two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military alliance and are not used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy.*

Article 24 : « ... *The armed forces of each party shall respect the demilitarized zone and the territory under the military control of the other party ...*

**1. Summary of cases of victims of Viet-Cong terrorist acts during 1963 :**

— Persons assassinated :	
Civil population .....	1,558
Local Officials .....	415
Civil Servants .....	100
— Persons injured .....	8,375
— Persons kidnapped .....	7,262
	17,710

**2. Communist atrocities and acts of terrorism in South Viet-Nam :**

Viet-Cong terrorists, masquerading under the guise of the so-called « Front for the Liberation of the South », continue their deliberate and indiscriminate attacks on the defenceless civil population and on places of social service. These occur daily and result in serious damage to public and private property ; they also cause a great number of innocent victims, including many women and children. Some specific instances are :

*Acts of terrorism :*

- The assassination of Mr. Tran-phuoc-Thanh by a band of armed Viet-Cong on the night of October 7th, 1963 at Khanh-Hoi hamlet (Kien-Hoa Province). A written sentence of death was pinned to the victim's body.
- The assassination by some twenty Viet-Cong of Mr. Ngo-Tien, aged 58, a councillor of Phu-Hai hamlet (Thua-Thien Province) at about 8.00 p.m. on January 19th, 1964, 400 yards from his house. A bill of indictment was also discovered on the victim's body.
- The assassination of Mrs. Hoang-thi-Con and her 9 year-old daughter Truong-thi-Loi on the night of March 17th/18th, 1964 at Bach-Loc hamlet in the Trung-Luong district of Quang-Tri Province (Demilitarized Zone). The Viet-Cong had hacked the victims to death with knives.
- Mr. Nguyen-phuoc-Dang from Phu-Thuan village in the Binh-Dai district of Kien-Hoa Province was decapitated by the Viet-Cong on the night of October 1st/2nd, 1963. A written sentence of death was likewise pinned to the victim's body.

*Acts of Sabotage :*

- On April 27th, 1963 the UNESCO Basic Education Centre at Tan-An in Long-An Province was attacked.
- On April 21st, 1964, the maternity clinic of Long-Hoa village in Long-An Province was destroyed and the medical supplies plundered.
- On May 3rd, 1964 a civilian bus was blown up by a mine on the road between Nhon-Hoa and Moc-Hoa in Kien-Tuong Province. 14 persons, among them 2 children, were killed and 11 persons including 4 children were injured.
- On March 22nd, 1964 a bus operated by the Hiep-Huu Company hit an electrically-detонated Viet-Cong mine on the road between Tan-Tru and Long-An. A total of 22 passengers were killed, among whom were one pregnant woman and six children between the ages of 2 and 5.

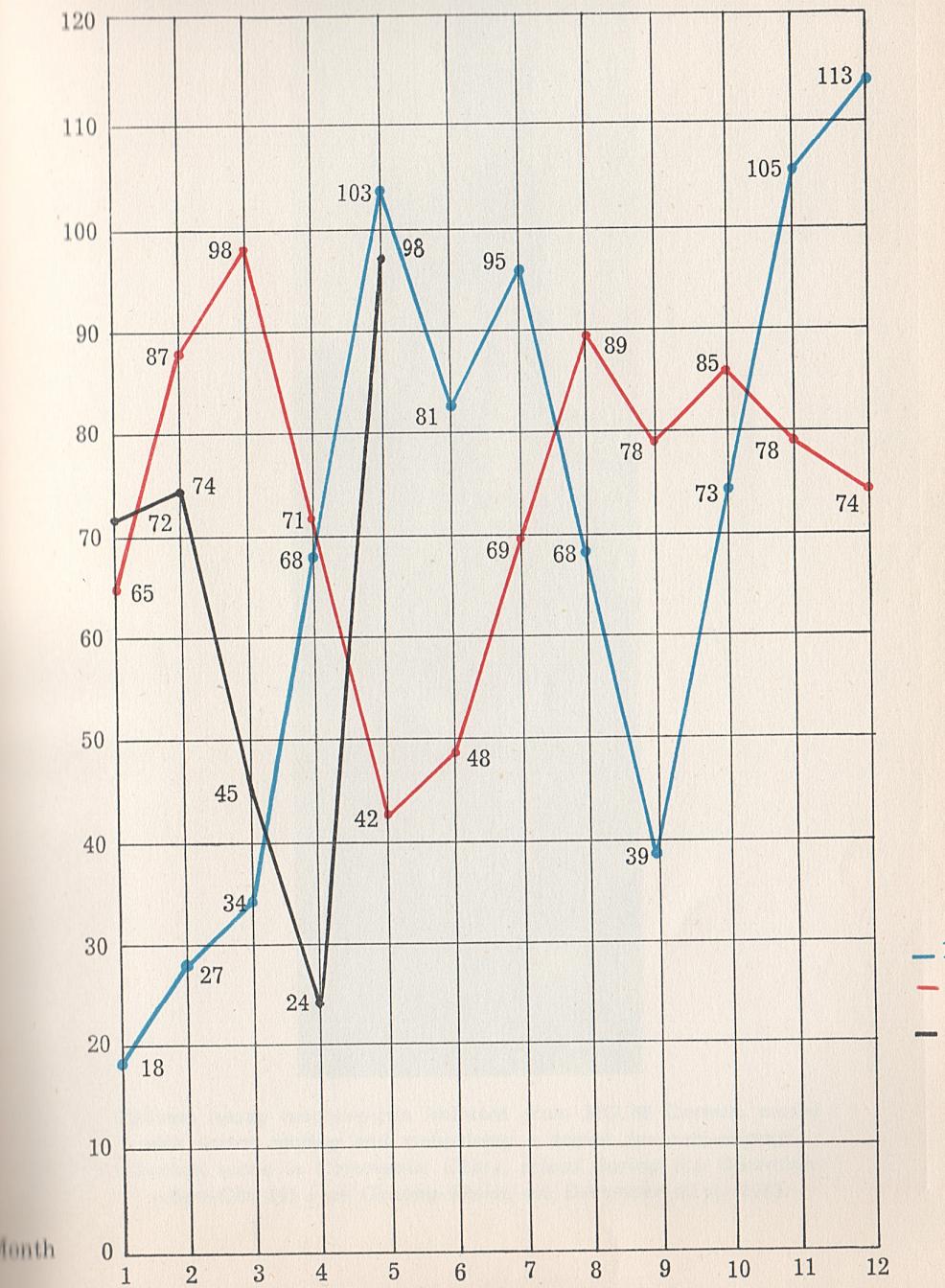
(cf. Annex Nos. 23 to 34).

1954 - 1964 The government of the Republic of Vietnam is more than ever determined to put an end to the danger of Communism which hangs heavily over the land.

In spite of having to devote a large portion of its time and resources to the conduct of the war, the government has made important strides in different fields, — political, economic and social — with the aim of raising the people's standard of living and removing social inequalities. The government will shortly issue a further publication to illustrate the progress achieved in these different fields.

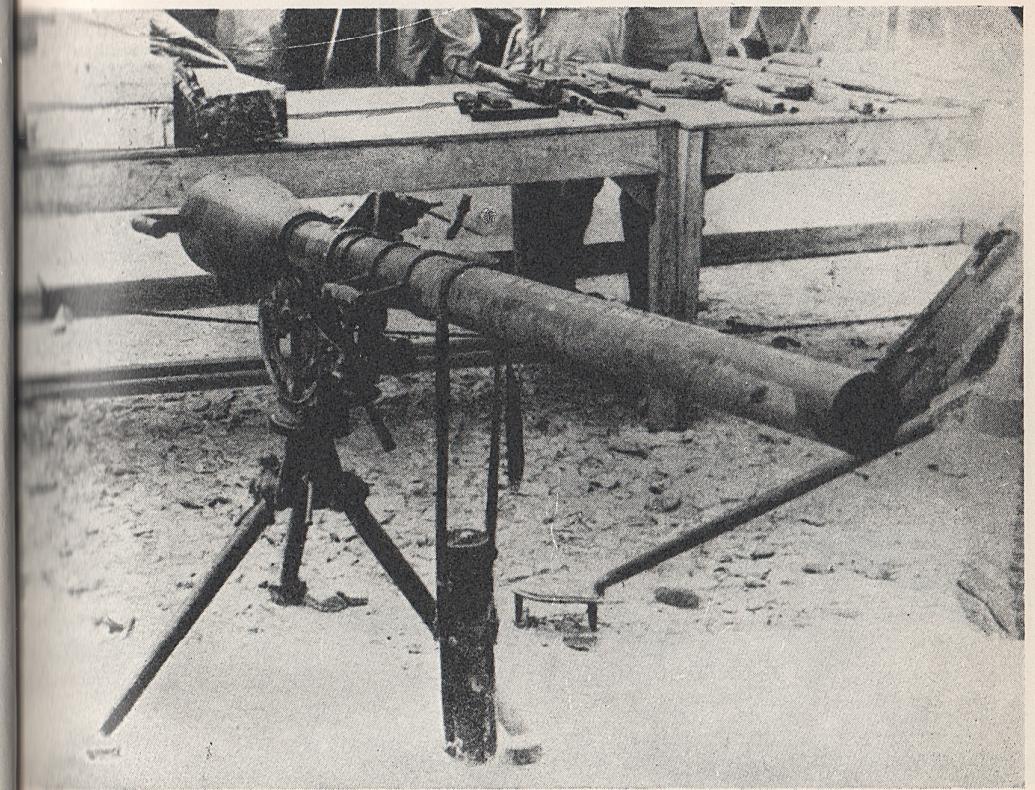
Violation cases of the Statute of the Demilitarized zone  
by People's Army of Viet-Nam  
(1962-1963-1964)

Number of  
Violation cases

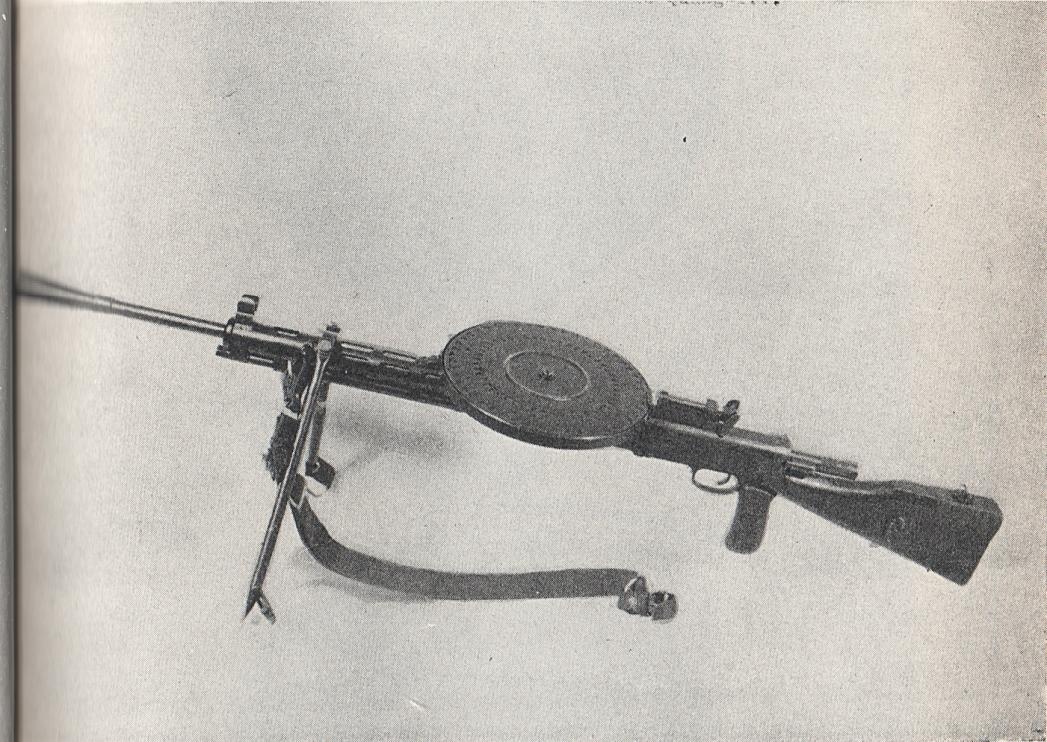




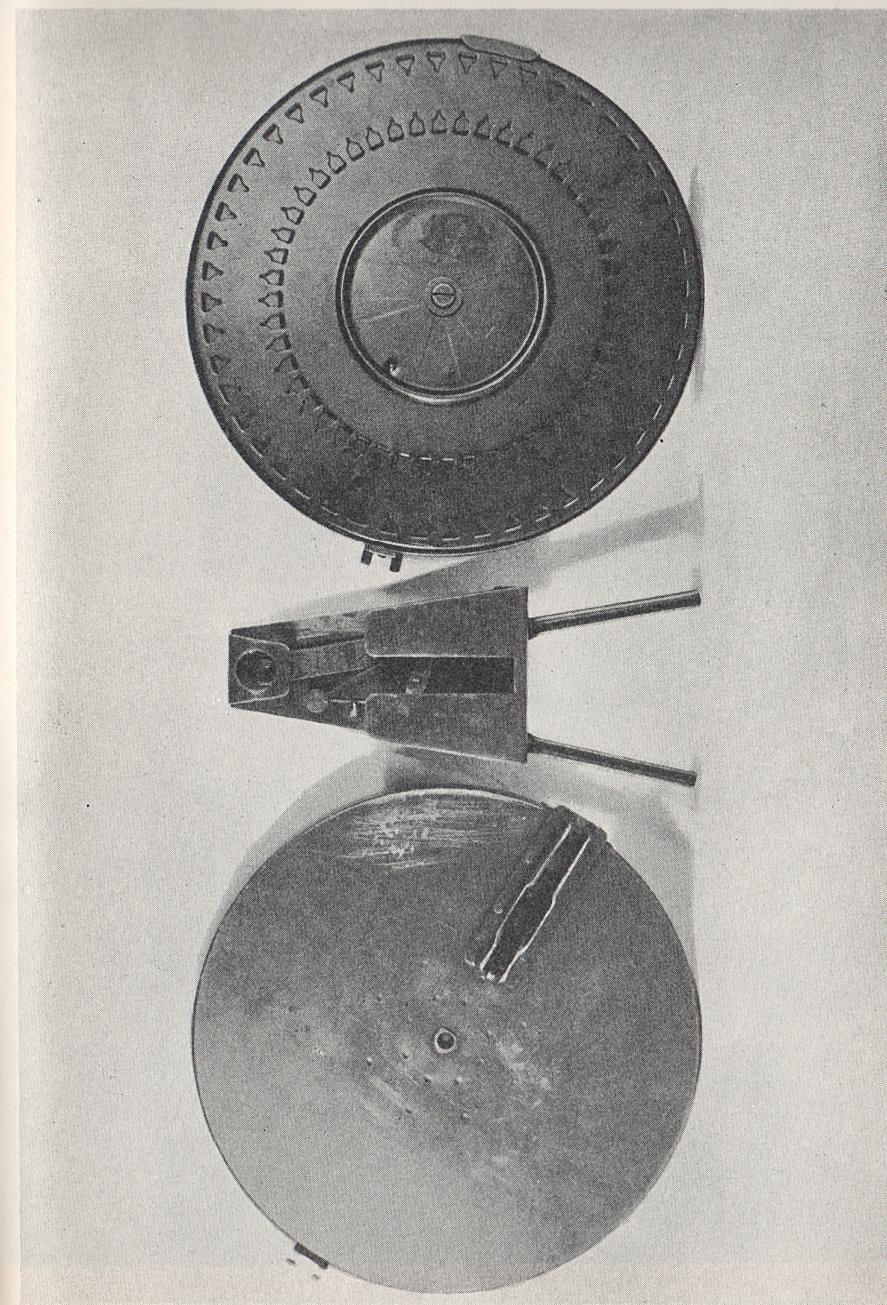
7,92 mm heavy machine-gun imitated from MG.08 German model with water cooling and comprising a tripod for anti-aircraft shooting, made in Communist China, seized during the Operation « Dân-Chi 101 » at Chuong-Thiên, on December 21 st, 1963.



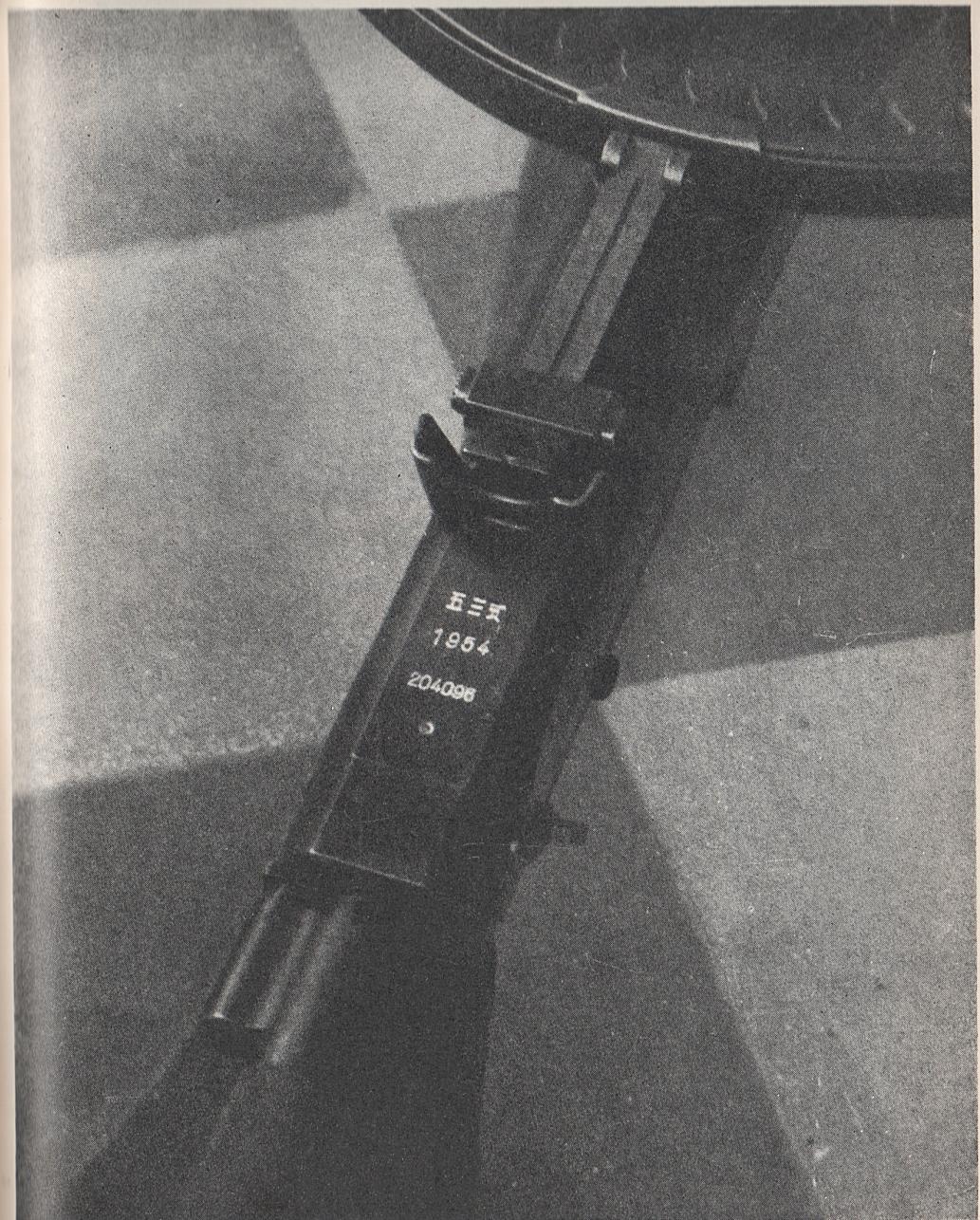
75 mm recoilless cannon made in Communist China, imitated from  
M. 20 American model, seized during the Operation « Duc-Thang 60 »  
at Dinh-Tuong, on December 3 rd, 1963.



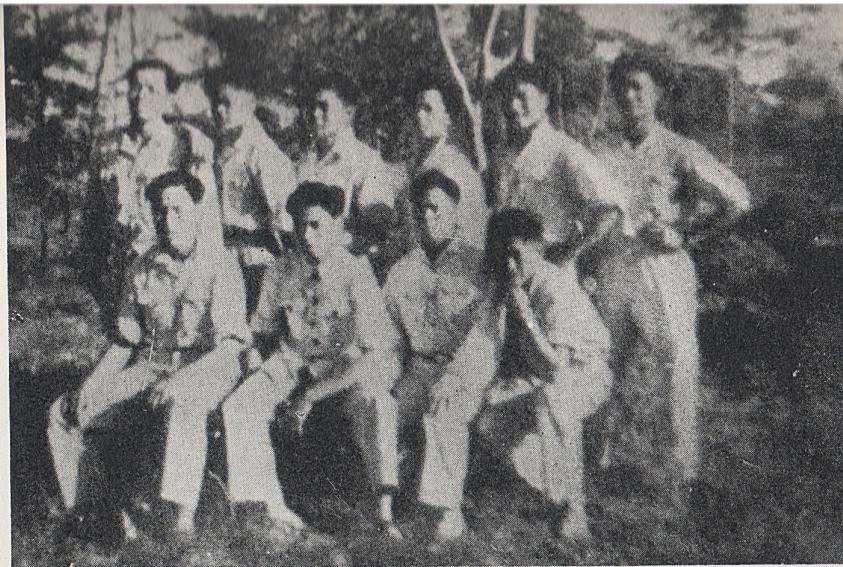
7,62 mm DPM Degtyarev air-cooling machine-gun, 1953 model,  
made in Communist China, imitated from Soviet-Russian model,  
seized at Ba-Da, Quang-Tri province, on April 26 th, 1964.



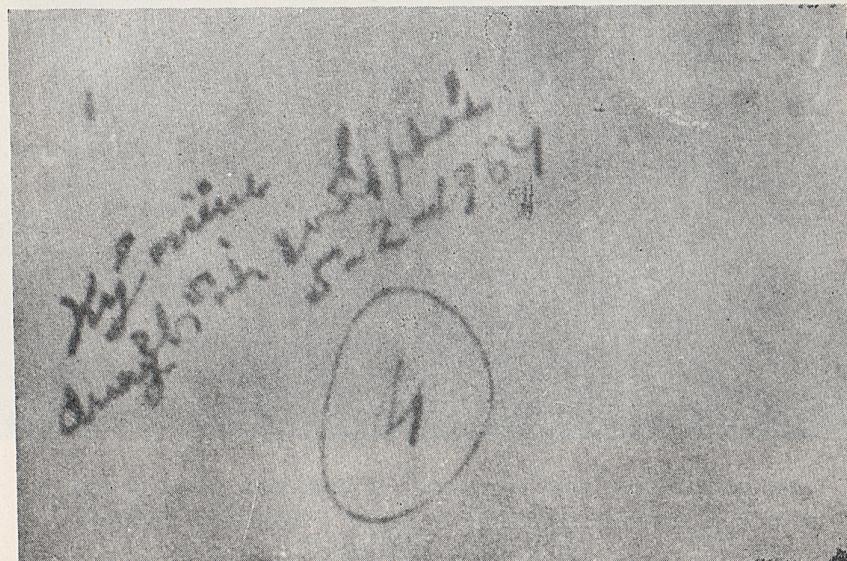
47 cartridge revolving clip for 7.62 mm machine-gun  
made in Communist China, seized at Ba-Da, on April 26 th, 1964.



7.62 mm machine-gun, seized at Ba-Da on April 26 th, bearing  
the Communist Chinese trade-mark in Chinese  
characters on the breech-block.



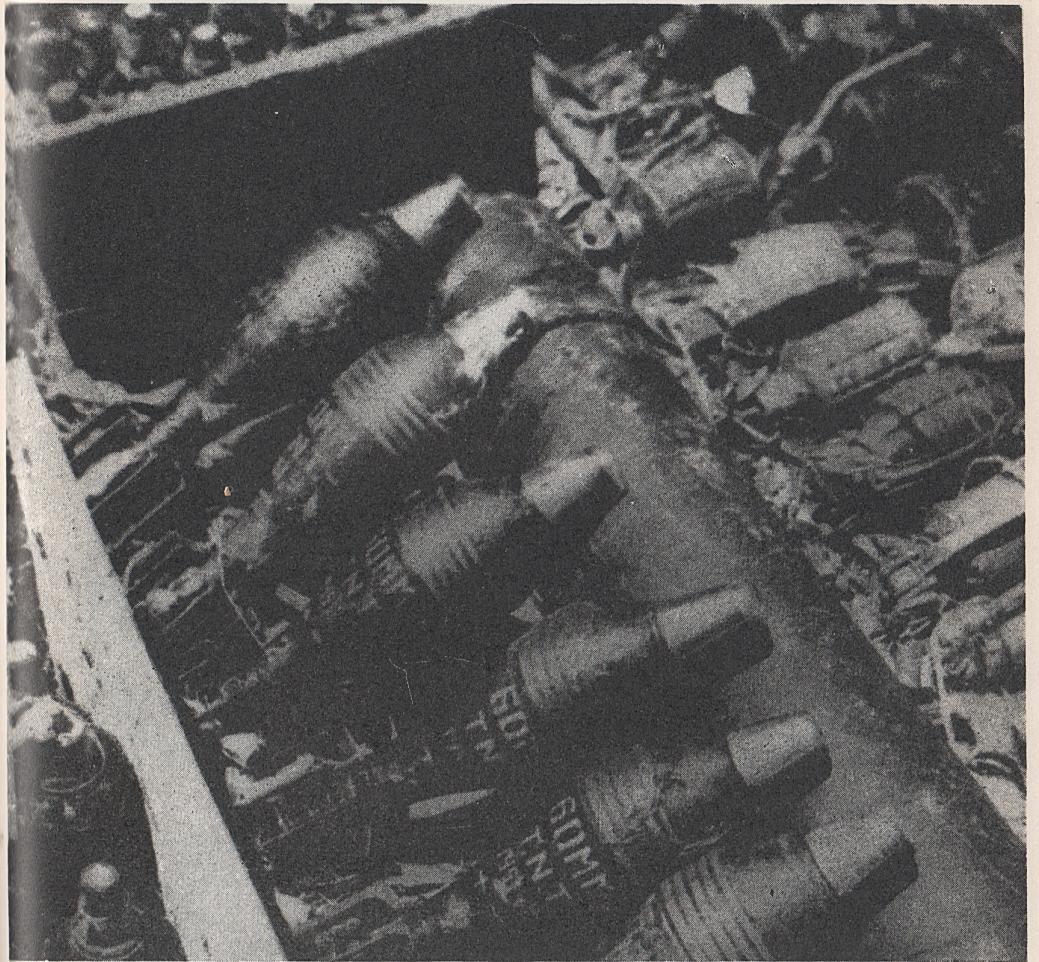
Photograph of a group of soldiers of the North Vietnamese regular army, found on the corpse of a Viet-công soldier killed during an engagement at Ba-Da, Thua-Thiên province.



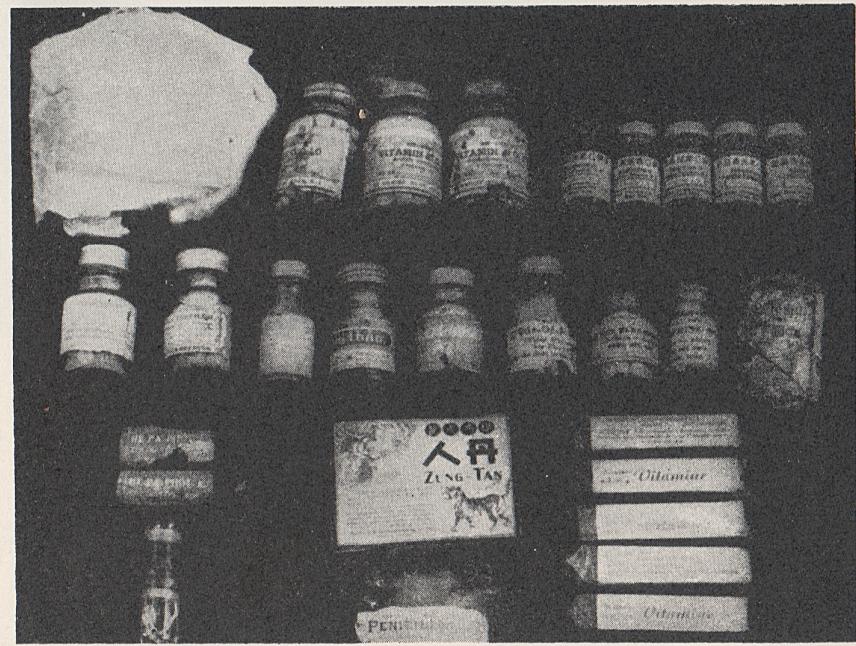
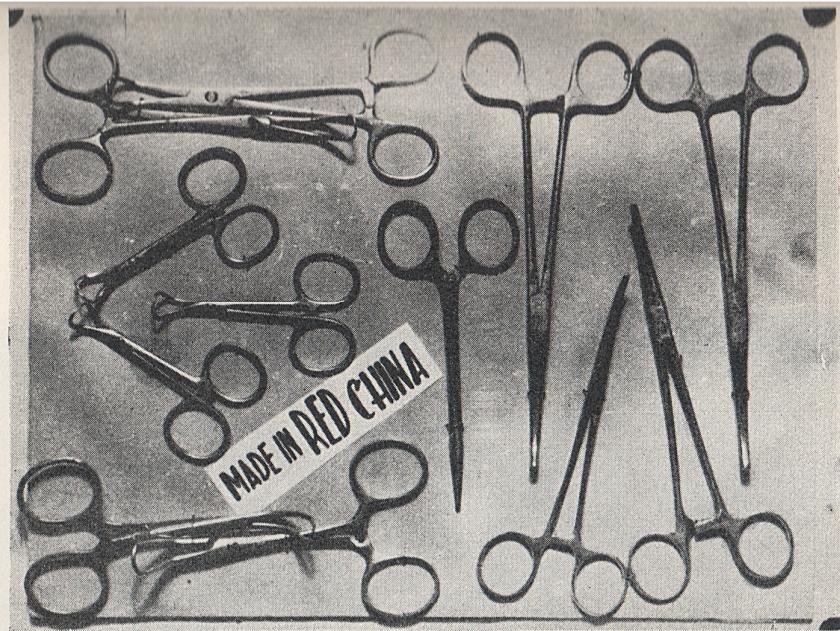
Words written at the back of the photograph :  
Kỷ niệm

Quang-Binh xuất phat  
5-2-1964

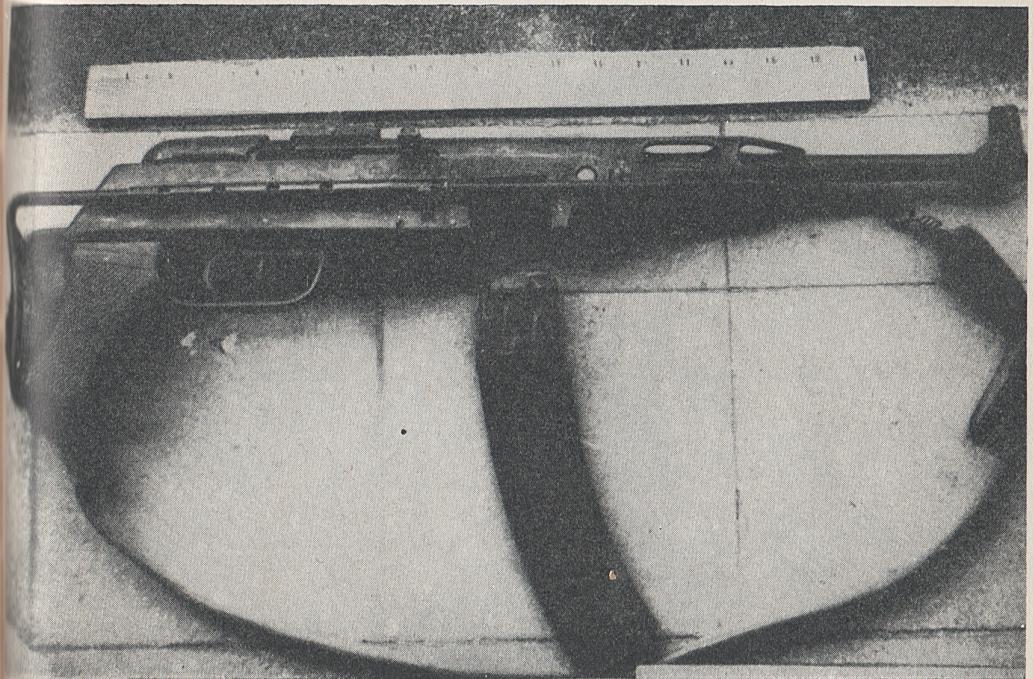
which mean : Recollection of the leaving day from Quang-Binh  
February 5 th, 1964.



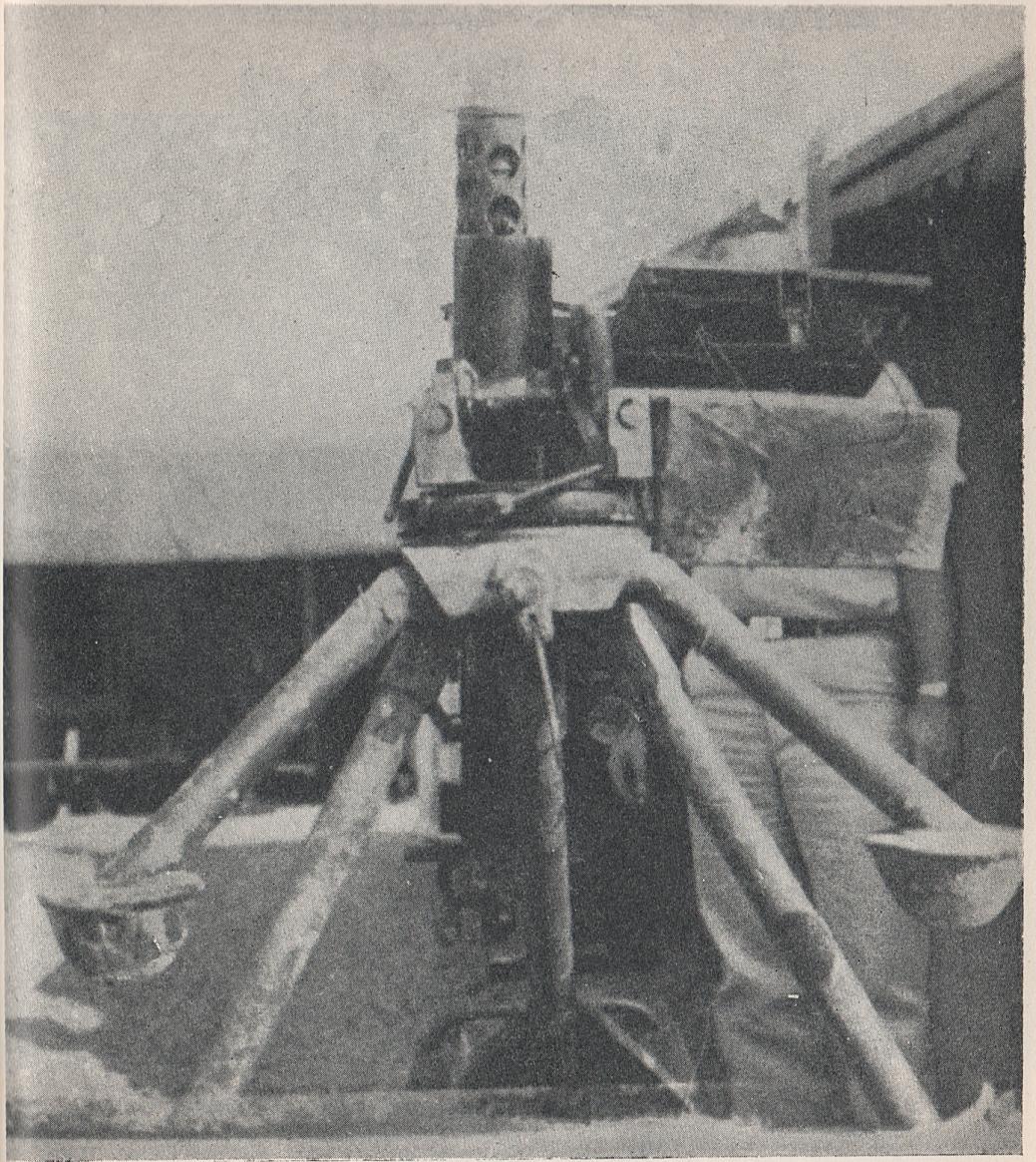
60 mm mortar-shell, made in Communist China, seized during the Operation « Duc-Thang 35/42 », at Dâm-Doi, An-Xuyêñ province, on September 10 th, 1963.



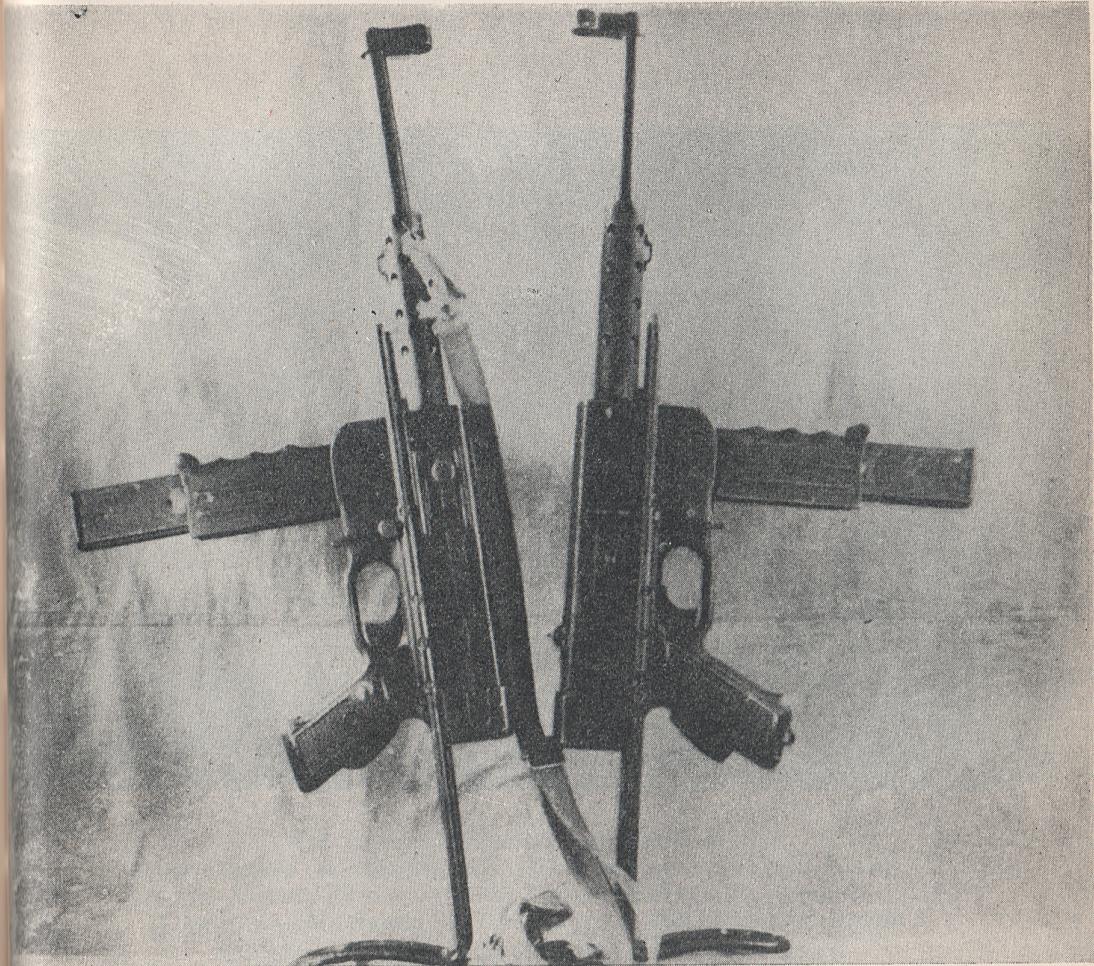
Pharmaceutical products and surgical instruments  
made in Communist China, seized during an Operation at Darlac  
on March, 27 th, 1962.



K.50 sub-machine-gun made in Czecho-Slovakia, with air cooling,  
seized during the Operation « Dân-Thang 136 » at Quang-Ngai,  
on August 31 st, 1963.



*12,7 mm heavy machine-gun modified by the Viet-công, equipped  
with telescopic sight of Soviet-Russian make, seized at Duc-Hoa,  
Long-An province, on November, 24 th, 1963.*



*MAT. 49 sub-machine-gun modified by the Viet-cong, seized  
in a Viet-cong clandestine depot at Chu-Dleya, Phu-Bon province,  
on December 5 th, 1963.*



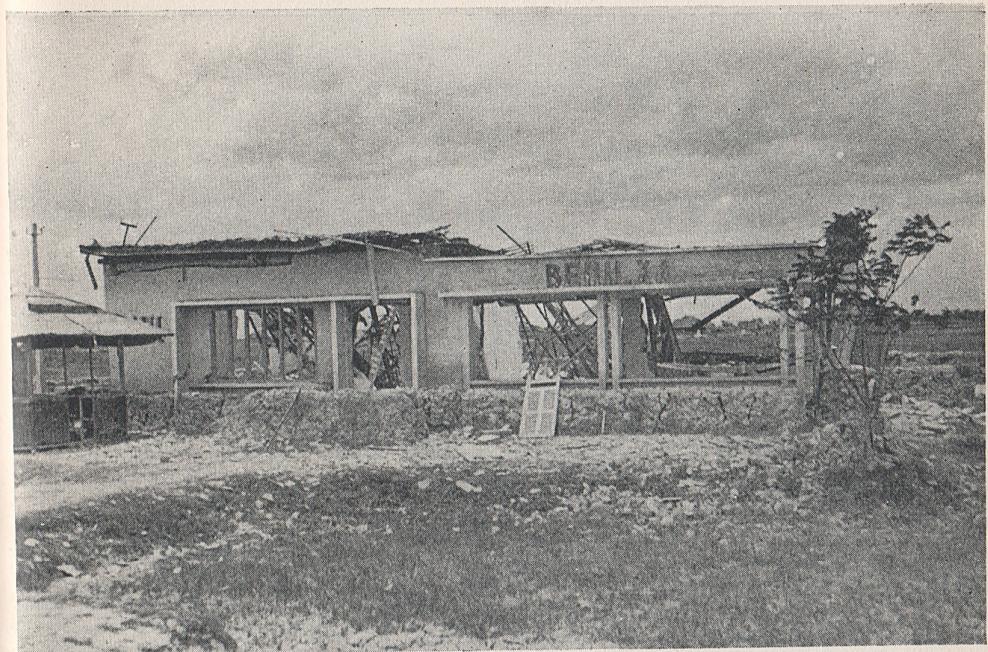
The Viet-cong terrorists sign their crimes :  
Helmet bearing the insignia of a yellow star on a red background of  
the Security Service of North Vietnam, left by the murderer  
of Mr. Tran-phu-Phuong, in charge of the Radio-broadcast Station  
of Xuân-My, killed in the Southern Demilitarized zone,  
on July, 27 th, 1963.



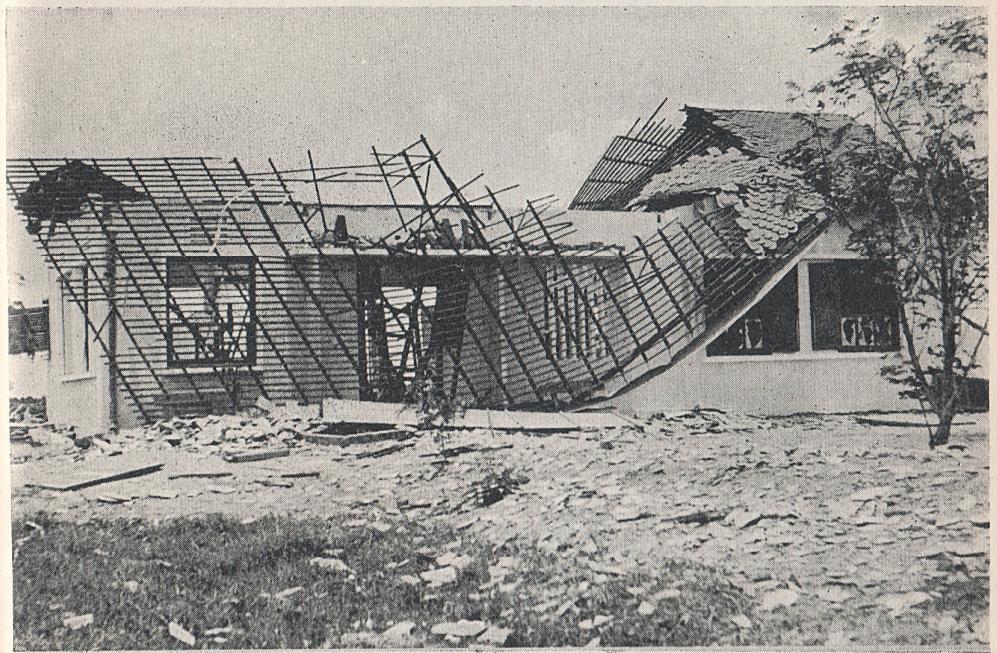
*Mr. Dao-hiên-Kha of Long-Tri village, Long-My district, Phong-Dinh province, beheaded by Viêt-cong terrorists, on June 4 th, 1961.*



Photograph of Mr. Hoang-Tuong of Trieu-Van village, Quang-Tri province, savagely murdered by Viet-cong terrorist agents on April, 9 th, 1964.



*The infirmary of My-Phuoc-Tay, Dinh-Tuong province, destroyed  
by Viet-cong terrorists on April 8 th, 1964.*



*The maternity-hospital of My-Phuoc-Tay, Dinh-Tuong province, destroyed  
by Viet-Cong terrorists, on April 8 th, 1964.*



How the Viet-cong liberate the population of South-Vietnam :  
A woman and her child, among the 23 victims of the Viet-cong  
attack on March, 22 nd, 1964 against the Hiép-Huu motor-coach  
on the route Tan-Tru — Long-An.



*Frightfully mangled corpse of a passenger  
of the Hiep-Huu bus.*